

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30

No. 18,980.

號十八百九千八萬一第

日五十二月二年未己

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1919.

三拜禮 號六十二月三年八國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 850 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

CARTRIDGES ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded with E. C. Powder.
HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1218.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " " " " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " " " " "	
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " " " " "	
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	
1.15 " " 1.45 " " " " " "	
1.45 " " 2.15 " " " " " "	
2.15 " " 5.00 " " " " " "	
5.00 " " 8.00 " " " " " "	

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m. " " " " " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " " " " "	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " " " " "	
5.30 " " 8.30 " " " " " "	
8.30 " " 8.00 " " " " " "	

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
Reservé and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice

DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Bus	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Bus	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Bus	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Bus	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Bus	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Through Bus
CANTON (Tol. Sta. Two)	7.30	7.45	7.55	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
SHEK LUNG	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Shum Chun	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Shing Mun	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Tai Po Market	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10
Tai Po	8.25	8.35	8.45	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20
Yuen Tung	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Yuen Tung	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40
Yuen Tung	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50
Yuen Tung	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Yuen Tung	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10
Yuen Tung	9.25	9.35	9.45	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20
Yuen Tung	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Yuen Tung	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40
Yuen Tung	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
Yuen Tung	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00
Yuen Tung	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10
Yuen Tung	10.25	10.35	10.45	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20
Yuen Tung	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
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Yuen Tung	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00
Yuen Tung	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10
Yuen Tung	11.25	11.35	11.45	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20
Yuen Tung	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30
Yuen Tung	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40
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Yuen Tung	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00
Yuen Tung	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10
Yuen Tung	12.25	12.35	12.45	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20
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Yuen Tung	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10
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Yuen Tung	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30
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Yuen Tung	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00
Yuen Tung	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10
Yuen Tung	14.25	14.35	14.45	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20
Yuen Tung	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30
Yuen Tung	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40
Yuen Tung	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50
Yuen Tung	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00
Yuen Tung	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10
Yuen Tung	15.25	15.35	15.45	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20
Yuen Tung	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30
Yuen Tung	15.45	15.55	16.05	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40
Yuen Tung	15.55	16.05	16.15	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50
Yuen Tung	16.05	16.15	16.25	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00
Yuen Tung	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10
Yuen Tung	16.25	16.35	16.45	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20
Yuen Tung	16.35	16.45	16.55	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30
Yuen Tung	16.45	16.55	17.05	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40
Yuen Tung	16.55	17.05	17.15	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50
Yuen Tung	17.05	17.15	17.25	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00
Yuen Tung	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10
Yuen Tung	17.25	17.35	17.45	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20
Yuen Tung	17.35	17.45	17.55	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30
Yuen Tung	17.45	17.55	18.05	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40
Yuen Tung	17.55	18.05	18.15	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50
Yuen Tung	18.05	18.15	18.25	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00
Yuen Tung	18.15	18.25	18.35	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10
Yuen Tung	18.25	18.35	18.45	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20
Yuen Tung	18.35	18.45	18.55	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30
Yuen Tung	18.45	18.55	19.05	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40
Yuen Tung	18.55	19.05	19.15	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50
Yuen Tung	19.05	19.15	19.25	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00
Yuen Tung	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00	21.10
Yuen Tung	19.25	19.35	19.45	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00	21.10	21.20
Yuen Tung	19.35	19.45	19.55	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30
Yuen Tung	19.45	19.55	20.05	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.40
Yuen Tung	19.55	20.05	20.15	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.40	21.50
Yuen Tung	20.05	20.15	20.25	20.40	20.50	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.40	21.50	22.00
Yuen Tung	20.15	20.25	20.35	20.50	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.40	21.50	22.00	22.10
Yuen Tung	20.25	20.35	20.45	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.40	21.50	22.00	22.10	22.20
Yuen Tung	20.35	20.45	20.55	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.40	21.50	22.00	22.10	22.20	22.30
Yuen Tung	20.45	20.55	21.05	21.20	21.30	21.40	21.50	22.00	22.10	22.20	22.30	22.40
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Yuen Tung	21.15	21.25	21.35	21.50	22.00	22.10	22.20	22.30	22.40	22.50	23.00	23.10
Yuen Tung	21.25	21.35	21.45	22.00	22.10	22.20	22.30	22.40	22.50	23.00	23.10	23.20
Yuen Tung	21.35	21.45	21.55	22.10	22.20	22.30	22.40	22.50	23.00	23.10	23.20	23.30
Yuen Tung	21.45	21.55	22.05	22.20	22.30	22.40	22.50	23.00	23.10	23.20	23.30	23.40
Yuen Tung	21.55	22.05	22.15	22.30	22.40	22.50	23.00	23.10	23.20	23.30	23.40	23.50
Yuen Tung	22.05	22.15	22.25	22.40	22.50	23.00	23.10	23.20	23.30	23.40	23.50	24.00
Yuen Tung	22.15	22.25	22.35	22.50	23.00	23.10	23.20	23.30	23.40	23.50	24.00	24.10
Yuen Tung	22.25	22.35	22.45	23.00	23.10	23.20	23.30	23.40	23.50	24.00	24.10	24.20
Yuen Tung	22.35	22.45	22.55	23.10	23.20	23.30	23.40	23.50	24.00	24.10	24.20	24.30
Yuen Tung	22.45	22.55	23.05	23.20	23.30	23.40	23.50	24.00	24.10	24.20	24.30	24.40
Yuen Tung	22.55	23.05	23.15	23.30	23.40	23.50	24.00	24.10	24.20	24.30	24.40	24.50
Yuen Tung	23.05	23.15	23.25									

MAGISTRATE AND SOLICITOR.
BREEZE BETWEEN BENCH AND BAR.

A passage at arms occurred at the Magistracy, yesterday, between Mr. G. N. Orme, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

Mr. Gardiner appeared on behalf of a Chinese charged with the larceny of a couple of pieces of iron. The defendant, it appeared, was carrying rice from a shop, which was unloading a cargo of that commodity. In one of the bags were two pieces of iron, which, the prosecution alleged, had been put in by the defendant.

Mr. Orme was considering his verdict when Mr. Gardiner urged that there was no definite proof of larceny to convict his client. "The onus of proof," Mr. Gardiner continued, "lies with the prosecution."

Mr. Orme: Are you giving me instructions?

Mr. Gardiner: It is part of my duty to assist your worship in the administration of justice. I know your worship must be acquainted with the law before you mount the Bench. I maintain that, on the charge of larceny, my client cannot be convicted.

The Magistrate altered the charge to one of "unlawful possession," and fined the defendant \$10.

Mr. Gardiner: It is usual, when a charge has been altered, to give the solicitor appearing an opportunity to defend his client. I have had none whatever.

Mr. Orme: The case is finished; I'm sorry.

Mr. Gardiner insisted that it was not finished.

Mr. Orme: What do you mean?

Mr. Gardiner repeated the statement, adding that an appeal could be lodged.

Mr. Orme: You seem not to have understood me. This is my Court, and I am in charge here. When I say the case is finished, it is. You may apply for a re-hearing.

IRRESISTIBLE HONGKONG.
BANISHED CONVICT.

A Chinese, who had been banished for life, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with (1) returning from banishment, and (2) larceny of a pair of ear-rings and a Chinese lady's coat. The stolen articles were pawned.

The Magistrate (to the defendant): You were banished for life. Why do you return?—Defendant: I was not told so.

Inspector Boulger told the Magistrate that every banished was distinctly given to understand the period during which he could not return to the Colony.

The Magistrate (to the defendant): I remind you, on the first charge, till Thursday. You go to gaol for three months for larceny.

Mr. Lindell then sent for the pawnbroker who received the ear-rings and, addressing him, said:—What do you mean by taking goods brought by an utter scoundrel like that?

The pawnbroker: He was naked and without any clothes.

What has that got to do with it?—His master or mistress may have sent him with the things.

It is obvious that such a man can only come into possession of such articles by unlawful means. You ought to have realized that.

The ear-rings were returned to the complainant, the Magistrate ordering that the pawnbroker should suffer any loss sustained.

Of the man who had received the coat, Mr. Lindell enquired: Why did you accept goods from a doubtful character? The answer was: He said his mistress needed the money to pay her rent.

You should make enquiries, and not accept the word of such a man. Be more careful in future.

It was ordered that the coat should be returned to the complainant without payment.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT LOST MONEY.

How the Government sustained a heavy loss was related at the Magistracy, yesterday, when Inspector Boulger told Mr. Lindell that a boy, aged 16, was charged with the unlawful possession of some films and released on bail of \$50. For some reason or other, the box in which the films were supposed to be was not opened by the Police at the time, and when it was unlocked later it contained not films—but 120 tael of opium, worth \$1,440.

The Magistrate: And you let him go on a bail of \$50?

The Inspector: Yes; he looked a respectable youth. The Government is losing a good sum of money and a possible inmate of the gaol, but we have got the \$50 and the opium.

Mr. Lindell: That's some consolation!

Inspector Boulger: It never pays to be too solicitous with such property.

Mr. Lindell assented.

The bail money was returned and the opium was confiscated.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A Chinese, from abroad, was brought before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, charged with being in possession of fire-arms. He was arrested on the Hau Tak wharf as his box was found to have a false bottom, on which was secreted a Winchester rifle of the latest pattern, and an automatic pistol, and 300 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Lo, for the defendant, applied for a remand.

The Magistrate, accordingly, postponed the case until to-day.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Only two matches were played, yesterday evening, in the Hongkong C.C. Tournament, the results being as follows:—

CLUB MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.
C. Thorne and Mrs. Dreaper (rec. 3/0) beat J. S. Jennings and Mrs. Manning, 6-4, 6-4.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."
N. E. Kent (over 15) beat A. A. Claxton (recs. 3/6, 5/7, 6-1, 6-1).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—T. Mishinn v. G. Manley; F. A. Redmond v. Tan Toon Lay.

CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES. Major Hammond and Capt. Gray (rec. 3/6) v. A. A. Claxton and A. H. Crook (rec. 2/6).

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—A. B. Raworth and A. Morse v. Capt. Murray and J. S. Jennings.

HOCKEY.

The Staff and Departments, meet No. 88th Co., R.G.A. at Happy Valley, to-day, in the United Services League. Bully off at 4.15 p.m. The teams are as follows:

Staff and Depts. Glenn; Bundle and Coles; Scouler, Gallagher and Conner; Kirby, Horrocks, Pugh, Salvesten and Knight.

No. 88th Co., R.G.A. Cooper; Smith and Gladwin; Jones, Talford and Crompton; Colman, Greaves, Evans, Thomas and Sykes.

SNATCHING FROM A
EUROPEAN LADY.DETERRENT PUNISHMENT
INFLECTED.

A Chinese was charged, before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with snatching a gold locket and chain, from Mrs. Frazier, of the Government Civil Hospital, at about 7.30 p.m., on Monday, at Ashley Road, Kowloon.

Mrs. Frazier chased the thief, and at Peking Road, George Lee, a member of the Police Reserve (who was off duty then) took up the pursuit and arrested the culprit.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to 12 months' imprisonment, and 12 strokes.

George Lee was commended by the Magistrate for his conduct.

MANAGING A SECRET SOCIETY.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being the manager of a secret society.

Mr. King, A.S.P., said that on the 15th instant a big fight between two Chinese clubs in Yau-mai was imminent. The Police, on information received, raided a house and found, in the defendant's possession, certain documents, referring to expenses incurred by the Society. Some of these documents were extracted from a hole in the wall, and others were concealed behind pictures. The rival clubs were the Wan Ying club and the Chu Ling club, and the Police anticipated a considerable amount of trouble from them. According to the Ordinance, possession of documents relating to the accounts and management of a society presumed that the possessor was the manager. The defendant admitted that the documents produced belong to him. Amongst them was one applying for subscriptions to funds for fighting. "The matter is a serious one," concluded Mr. King, "and I should like your Worship to inflict deterrent punishment."

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN'S ENCOUNTER WITH GOLF CADDIE.

"Gross provocation" was the plea offered by an Indian when charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with striking a caddie near the Civil Service Club.

The defendant said the complainant and five other boys teased him by calling him "Moo Hap Tai" (half-starved Indian). Unable to bear their taunts any longer, he administered a thrashing to one of his youthful tormentors.

He was fined \$5.

EXPENSIVE SWEETS.

A Chinese was sentenced by Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to 21 days' hard labour and six strokes for the theft of some packets of Nestle's chocolate from the Kowloon Godown.

Another Chinese who found the attractions of Nestle's chocolate irresistible and varied his taste by adding a few tins of condensed milk from the Kowloon Godown was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week, ending March 22nd, is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 13 weeks.
This Year	\$13,945	172,170
Last Year	12,283	168,030
Increase	1,662	4,140

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

APPEAL FROM SIBERIA TO THE LOCAL BRANCH FOR HELP.

We have received from Mrs. Stabb copies of letters from Major-General Sir C. Herbert Powell, British Red Cross Commissioner in Vladivostok, and from Miss Sheriff-Macgregor, Matron-in-Chief, British Red Cross Commission, Vladivostok calling attention to the urgent need for supplies. Space does not permit us to reproduce them in full, but we gave the following excerpts:—

Writing under date February 22nd, General Powell mentions that in mid-October certain purchases were made in Washington together with the full equipment for a 400-bed Hospital in Canada, but only a part of the consignment from Canada had arrived. There had also been a great deal of delay in despatching the staff of doctors and nurses from London.

As the personnel was expected to arrive in January, the Matron was despatched to Japan to purchase stores for a 200-bed Hospital, viz., 150-beds for the Russian Unit and 50-beds for the British Unit. There were endless delays in the purchase of these stores—first Christmas holidays, followed by Japanese holidays, when no purchases were possible. The result is that the stores are only just now arriving!

General Powell proceeds: You will now be interested to hear what our scheme is as regards permanent work, which I most sincerely hope may not be delayed very much longer. It has been the greatest possible grief to me that it has been so long delayed, but it was inevitable; no Medical Work can be done without personnel, and personnel is helpless without equipment—each has had to wait on the other!

Everyone who is in touch with Sir C. Powell as all of you are—is well aware of the crying necessity for Hospital work throughout the length and breadth of this vast country—from Vladivostok to the Urals.

I have selected the Far West as my field of operations, because it is there that our fighting troops are to be found, and it is clearly our duty to be where fighting is rather than further back, where there is only refuge work, which the British Red Cross is really unauthorized to carry out by Charter.

Dr. Teusler has recently returned from a prolonged stay in the West, and I have based my actions on the practical advice which he has been able to give me through his knowledge of conditions in West Siberia:

"It is away in West Siberia, where the crying need for Hospital work exists—not here in Vladivostok," says Teusler.

My proposal is to establish Hospitals at either Tumen, Ekaterinburg, or perhaps Cheliabinsk, but it will depend entirely on the Military situation at the time. The Bolshevik army has been pressing forward East, and these places may be endangered.

The railway is the weak thread in Siberia, and total collapse has threatened more than once. The Americans are just about to take over control, so we may confidently expect improvement in arithmetical progression from now onwards, and they predict that in four months time some twenty trains per diem will be running. The elimination of Russian control has long been necessary.

We sustained a very serious loss a fortnight or so ago in the total destruction of a huge godown in which practically all my stores were housed, together with much war material belonging to the British War Mission and Canadian Forces. The stores were mostly those supplied by the various War Depots in the East, but most fortunately 65 cases from Shanghai (per a.s. *Astrachan*) escaped; they were to have been stored the very day after the fire!

General Powell adds that he is arranging to leave a Base Commandant behind at Vladivostok, whose duty it will be to receive, tabulate, etc., the numerous goods which will continue to pour in from all your depots from time to time; to purchase food supplies which cannot be obtained up country; and to despatch regular consignments say, every six weeks to two months. It is easy to see how important this work will be, requiring foresight, calculation, and energy, because on the completeness of the consignments, and the accuracy of their despatch West, will depend the life and success of our Hospitals—4,000 miles away.

The one man who is eminently fitted for this important duty is Capt. Edwin Ralphs, who has, till recently, been my Assistant Commissioner. He has a grip of the situation such as no other man possesses, and has full and personal knowledge of practically all the Far East War Depots, their Presidents and Secretaries, and is in excellent relationship with them all. I trust that His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong will be able to spare me his services for a few months.

Miss Sheriff-Macgregor writes:—This is a place of disappointments, not one thing of all the stores I ordered in England, Canada or America has arrived. I have been over in Japan again buying more but it is almost impossible to get ships to bring the stuff. I quite understand that when peace came people all thought they could relax their efforts but the state of this unhappy country is far from peaceful and the distress is awful. The American Red X. is doing excellent work and has a huge organisation; they are short of personnel and we are minus many necessities so we propose working in with them until we get that we need.

A horrid thing has happened, the godown with British Army Ordnance Stores, cars belonging to the Canadians and other lovely linen and stores for Red Cross work has been burnt down; it is a disaster. I had hoped to start for Omsk on Tuesday next but all our plans are upset. There is a talk now of starting a Typhus Hospital in Vladivostok as the epidemic is beginning here.

I heard that Dr. Gerard Fitzwilliams has been having splendid work in Italy and Austria. I am glad he has not been here, being hindered in every way as we have been, but I think he would have helped the people to "get a move on." The Kent is here now, the *Suffolk* I imagine, was to touch at Hongkong on her way home. Most people seem to have no regrets in leaving Vladivostok!

Mrs. Stabb writes:—From these and from information kindly given by Mr. Ralphs, and by Dr. Eversole, of the American Red X., who passed through recently, in charge of a shipload of Czech soldiers it would appear that the need in Siberia is very real indeed and that the British Red X. is relying on the efforts of the Work Parties in the several ports to help them through the emergencies of the fire of February 8th, when all the Red X. stores were destroyed, and the epidemics of typhus and cholera of which they are apprehensive. They ask for garments and comforts for our own British troops, and as there are not a very great number of them, it is thought that the Work Parties can easily cope with the appeals, especially if, as is hoped, co-ordination with Shanghai and Singapore is established.

There is now enough wool and material in stock to last the Work Parties 2 months more; and the War Charities Committee have very generously promised further financial aid when this is finished.

At a meeting, on March 5th, of the Hongkong Branch of the Q.M.N.G. it was decided to continue work as our own men were depending on us for comforts, and that the facts of this need should be laid before the workers, asking them to face the prospect of another Summer's work.

It is proposed that Hongkong's share of the list of articles asked for should be: Shirts, pants, vests, pyjamas, socks and knitted comforts, handkerchiefs, mosquito-nets, food-covers, mops and floor scrubbers, bandages and surgical supplies. The Committee for the Hongkong Branch of the Q.M.N.G. will be as follows:—During the Summer. Acting President, Mrs. Stabb; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Hilda Elton Treas., Mrs. Macdonald; Buying Committee, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Mackenzie and Mrs. Knight. Union Church Work Party, Mrs. Maconachie; City Hall Work Party, Mrs. Stabb; Chinese Ladies' Work Party, Mrs. V. Chan; Jewish Reception Club Work Party, Mrs. E. M. Bayard; Mothers' Union Work Party, Mrs. Walmley; Kowloon, Mrs. Broadfoot; Naval and Dockyard, Mrs. Garner; Wesleyan Church, Mrs. Gimblett; Catholic Women's League, Miss Loureiro; Peak Club Bandage-making, Mrs. G. M. Marston; Unity Workers, Mrs. Young; Shipping Secretary, Mrs. Joseph W. Taylor.

The Helene May Bandage-making Class, under Mrs. Jordan, have had to cease work as a separate party, owing to so many members having left for Home, and others having gone to live on the Peak. Much regret is felt at this closing-down, as not only did it usually send in the largest contributions to the bandage packings, but it was one of the very earliest units of the Associated Work Parties—being the direct descendant of the large weekly meeting organized by Mrs. Phelps in the City Hall in the summer of 1915. We bid it good-bye as a Working Party with regret, and hope such of its members as are still in the Colony will find it pleasant and possible to continue their expert labours with one of the remaining centres.

There are two ways of helping to keep up the supply of garments, etc.—by making them, or by paying to have them made. \$3.00 sent every month to the Hon. Treas., H.K. Branch Q.M.N.G., City Hall, will pay for 12 shirts, or 24 pairs of pants, or 8 pairs of pyjamas, or 10 dozen handkerchiefs, etc. A large monthly out-put could be maintained by this means, if those who are not able to continue working through another hot weather, and also newcomers who may not wish to start again out here, having just come from strenuous work at Home, would help things on in this way.

May we also emphasize the never-ceasing need for old clothes of every description, which can be put into order and packed, by the Unity Workers, and are then sent to Refugees in France or Siberia? These may be sent to Mrs. Young, City Hall.

It may be remembered how Miss Innes, in her letter of December last, begged that newspapers, books, and magazines of all descriptions, might be collected, and sent to the Hospitals in Siberia; and also playing-cards, puzzles, games, musical instruments, etc. These latter can be sent to the City Hall; and for the papers, Mr. S. B. O. Rose has most kindly undertaken to forward free of charge, any sent to the Post Office, and it is hoped that many people will avail themselves of this, and leave any time they pass, any literature they can spare. "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country," and our men in Siberia are very out of news from the world.

The wants are all now definitely stated, and we are definitely told that it is British troops who need the things. It should not be hard for any woman who has some leisure this summer to lend a hand in supplying them—by personal work, or by a small regular monthly donation.

A. D. C.

In the Musical Play

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

for Grown-ups and Children,

by W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON.

Music by FREDERICK NORTON.
With full Orchestra, Chorus and Ballet.
Over 60 Performers.

MATINEE
TO-DAY

Wednesday, March 26th, at 4.30 p.m.

SPECIAL MATINEE

Thursday, March 27th.

FINAL PERFORMANCE

Saturday, March 29th, at 9.15 p.m.

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Children Half-Price for Matinee.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

REPORT

of

THE BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

on

"CHICKEN CASEY."

As a whole Entertaining
Story Convincing
Star Well Cast
Support Capable
Setting Excellent
Photography Very Good Indeed

Great credit is due to Thos. A. Ince, the director, for the manner in which he has handled a very charming story. Parts two and three might have been coarse and suggestive in less experienced hands. Mr. Ince has most successfully carried through a daring situation with delicacy and refinement.

The film that everybody is talking about.

Commenting

THURSDAY

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Shoulder Arms

The All-British

Standard LIGHT CAR

Absolute simplicity—longest mileage for minimum petrol consumption. Easy to start. The ideal car for the Owner Driver.

Send your enquiry for early delivery of your car model to—

Standard Motor Co. Ltd., Coventry.

Mr. A. F. Jones proposed the following Committee: The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. C. Montague, E. C. S. Gubbay, A. O. Lang, E. V. D. Parr, J. A. Plummer, N. J. Stubb, and G. M. Young.

Mr. D. K. Moss seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. J. H. Frost, Commercial Attaché for Hong Kong and South China, to the meeting.

Mr. Frost, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen I do not propose to inflict a speech on you this evening, but as Mr. Holyoak has very kindly referred in very flattering terms to my appointment as Commercial Attaché to South China, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking him personally and the Chamber generally for the kindness and courtesies shown me since my arrival in the Colony. I have been invited to become an honorary member of the Committee, an invitation which I accept with great pleasure. The use of the Chamber's Committee room has been given me until my own office is completed, and I have received much assistance and useful advice from the Committee and your officers. For this I am very grateful. The Department of Overseas Trade, under which I hold my present appointment, has been organised, as you probably are already aware, with the object of placing within the reach of the British manufacturer, exporter, and importer a more complete system of commercial intelligence regarding the Overseas markets than has been hitherto available. In this, and in other ways the idea is to assist in the development of British trade. In any Colony, such as Hongkong, whose whole life and prosperity are bound up with the interest of British trade in the Far East, I know I can rely upon the assistance and advice of all the members of your Chamber in my endeavour to advance those objects. (Applause.) For my own part, I need hardly say, I shall welcome any member who seeks my assistance, and shall gladly render any slight service in my power either to the Chamber generally or its members. (Applause.) As I know you have further matters to discuss here to-day, I will not take up your time any longer, except to mention that my office is situated on the top floor of the Post Office building, and anyone can call upon me to discuss matters, and I shall always be glad and ready to see him. (Applause.)

The Chairman announced that the election of the following new members of the Chamber required confirmation: Messrs. P. A. Lapicque & Co., Gerin Drevard & Co., Mustard & Co., Moller & Co. Ltd., Handel Maatschappij Transmarina, Robert Dollar Co., T. M. Gregory & Co., Carvalho & Co., Mannes & Backhouse, Ltd.

The meeting adjourned in their election, which then terminated.

This was all the business before the meeting, which then terminated.

A Committee meeting was subsequently held at which the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell was elected Chairman for the ensuing year and Mr. E. V. D. Parr Vice-Chairman.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

Previous to the annual general meeting, a special extraordinary meeting was held to make an alteration in one of the rules.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who presided, stated that the alteration to the rules would enable a wider working of the Chamber. The proposal was:

"That Clause VI. of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce should be amended to read as follows:—

"The Committee shall consist of ten Members, all of whom shall be British or Representatives of British firms, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Chamber, and they shall hold Office for one year. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled up by the Committee."

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell seconded. Mr. DONNELLY may I suggest the word "and" instead of "or"?

The Chairman remarked that the proposed alteration had been carefully considered by the Committee. He suggested that the words "and" or "or" might meet the case.

Mr. CRAWFORD: May I ask, Sir, how the rule reads which it is proposed to amend?

Mr. WILLIAMS then read out the rule, which limited membership of the Committee to British members of the Chamber.

The Chairman said he thought, perhaps, it would be advisable to explain the situation. It had been found in practical working that the rule as it stood, was necessary during the war because unless the Committee had been limited to British members, confidential correspondence from the Foreign Office could not be sent to it. It had been found in practical working that the head of at least one big British concern was not a British subject, and that it would be weakening the Chamber arbitrarily to adhere to the rule. Therefore, the Committee had decided to widen the rule.

The Chairman then put the original proposal, and it was carried *nem. con.* Mr. Donnelly's amendment having been withdrawn.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[Before His Honour the Chief Justice Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.]

GOVERNMENT SERVANT INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

The hearing was resumed yesterday, of the case in which Lo Chuen, foreman of the Public Works Department, was indicted for receiving a bribe of \$400 from a sub-contractor, on January 4th, at Yau-mat, with a view to influencing him in respect of certain works which he was engaged in.

The Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) prosecuted; and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis) defended.

The following jury was empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. R. Hunter, E. Al Arculli, T. L. Scott, G. H. May, W. P. Vermeulen, S. Goldschmidt, and J. M. Noronha.

Mr. F. W. Carpenter, Engineer of the P.W.D., stated that a report was made in writing, by the manager of the contracting firm, concerning the prisoner, on January 13th. On receipt of it, he took the letter and the manager to the Police Station, and handed the case over to Inspector Terrett. The money paid to the manager in February amounted to \$2,602.57, a sum of \$3,271.58—equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of the contract being held back till the completion of the contract, when it would be paid. The prisoner had power to criticise unsatisfactory work and order it to be redone.

Cross-examined, witness stated that prisoner had not passed any bad work and that his supervision was efficient. The approximate value of the work done was about \$8,000.

His Lordship: In my opinion the fifteen per cent. deduction seems to be more than the amount paid to the manager of the firm of contractors.

Mr. Pollock: That deduction is on the whole contract, not on the value of the work done monthly.

The manager stated that prisoner had condemned some work three or four days previous to January 14th—that was to say, before the \$400 had been mentioned. The condemned work was a retaining wall near Tai-po. He had also condemned a stone support near Shatin bridge.

Cross-examined, witness stated that the condemned work was done by sub-contractors, but he supplied the materials. Prisoner came to his office and asked for the money, after which he did not see him or hear from him for two days.

Mr. Potter: I wish to draw your attention to a piece of evidence, which the Attorney-General says is irrelevant, but which really is the solution of the whole case. When prisoner came to your house he said: "You were going to Canton, why did you not go?" You replied: "I was hindered by some business." Witness: Yes.

From that the prisoner understood that you were away—I told him on Wednesday, January 8th, that I was going to Canton on January 13th; whether or not he thought I was in Canton I cannot say.

I think everybody in this Court except yourself must believe that prisoner thought you were in Canton, or else it would be folly for him to ask you that question?—No, prisoner knew that I was out, because when he came to my house at 8 p.m., my wife told him so.

That's very interesting. How did your wife tell prisoner?—She shouted from the second floor.

Mr. Potter: Our case is that this man was out to get the prisoner in trouble. He was chasing him with \$400.

Proceeding, Counsel asked: Can you explain why prisoner told you: "I thought you were in Canton," when, according to you, arrangements had been made to meet you?—Witness: The reason why he asked me that was because I had told him on Wednesday that I was going to Canton.

But you had arranged definitely on Saturday?—I don't know that.

May I take it, you cannot explain?—I say I don't know. The last time you saw prisoner was on Wednesday, when you said you were going to Canton. There was no meeting on Saturday at all; your story is false.

Witness: It is perfectly true that he saw me on Saturday.

You expected prisoner to come at 5 p.m. on Monday?—Yes.

In fact he did not come?—Yes, till 9.25 p.m.

And if he did not come it explains the fact that he thought you had not returned from Canton?—I told him I was going to Canton at night.

He must have been running you pretty close to come a few minutes before the boat would leave to get the \$400?—He was too busy, as he had to go and see the Assistant Engineer.

You sent for him on Monday afternoon?—I did not.

I'll prove you did. His Lordship: When he did come and knock at the door on Monday night, why did you not open the door?—Witness: Because Inspector Terrett had ordered a not to see the prisoner, except in his presence.

Mr. Potter: When he came to your house at 9.25 p.m. he was not allowed to go in—the door was not opened?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Potter: At the Police Court you said: "No one let him in; I recognised the sound of his voice." He said: "You did you go out?" To my wife.

But this is the first time you have mentioned your wife?—I cannot remember mentioning my wife at the Police Court.

When you went to see Mr. Carpenter you had \$400 in bank-notes?—I carried over \$1,000.

Why did you carry \$1,000?—I always do.

Then you are one of the lucky men. When you went to the Police, I say, you were carrying the bribe of \$400 with you?

When I went to Mr. Carpenter, I had no intention of paying the money.

On Tuesday morning you went to the Railway Station at Yau-mat?—Yes, I wanted to discover whether prisoner was going to Tai-po to look after his work.

Why was this? Because I wanted to arrange to get Inspector Marston in the house before prisoner came.

Then you admit making the most elaborate preparations for defendant's reception at your house?—I had instructions to do so.

And do you mean to tell the jury that you did not know prisoner was coming?—I had to make preparations whether prisoner came or not, as I expected him to drop in at any moment.

The truth is that prisoner passes your shop every morning and you had arranged with a *faki* to tell him you wanted to see him?—No.

You had some trouble about dynamite?—No.

Mr. Rouse has told us that you had?—The trouble was that I had used too much dynamite.

What you did was to use powder, instead of the dynamite, which had disappeared?—I sometimes used powder.

Mr. Rouse further states that since the case your use of dynamite has been very unsatisfactory?—How unsatisfactory?

Ask Mr. Rouse; I accept his word. You have sublet this contract?—Yes.

You had trouble with Mah?—Yes, I wrote a letter to him telling him that I intended to take over the work.

When you paid the money to prisoner you wanted to debit Mah's account?—Yes.

The reason why you wanted to debit this money to Mah was because the latter owed prisoner money. You received the money from the Treasury and were in charge of it?—As a matter of fact, it was prisoner who taught me to debit the account.

The \$400 which you debit to Mah would be a swindle on your part, if it was a bribe?—I told Mah I was going to break off the engagement and then act as his agent. Any expense would be debited to Mah.

Even when you offer a bribe? Our case was that you desired to debit \$400 to Mah. At the Police Court you denied it. To-day you say exactly the contrary?—I don't remember anything about it.

You arranged with Mah not to draw money from the Treasury without Mah's consent?—We both went to the Treasury. But Mah says you broke faith with him?—No.

His Lordship: What made you tell prisoner: "Now that I have paid you \$400 you must not molest my workmen?"—Witness: Because prisoner troubled them.

You had a strong feeling against him?—No. Whenever the Engineer passed, prisoner asked me to pull down some piece of work.

Have you control of the accounts?—No, it is the business of the Accounting Department.

Is this the first contract you have had in which prisoner was the overseer?—Yes.

Inspector Terrett gave evidence to the effect that when a report was made at the Central Police Station looking down the number of the bank-notes and handed them to complainant.

A constable stated that as soon as prisoner came to the manager's house he said: "I thought you had gone to Canton."

Sergeant Murphy also deposed to visiting the manager's house.

Mr. Potter, after adducing evidence for the defence, stated that the prisoner was promised a reward by the completion of any for making certain translations of English measurements into Chinese. The crux of the whole case was that the manager of the firm had a grudge against prisoner, because he was conscientiously carrying on his work, and thus becoming a nuisance, and he set a trap for him.

The manager's version was correct, the prisoner was an undesirable fellow, but that was not the case as was testified by Mr. Carpenter, who stated that prisoner had done his work very well.

The prisoner had proved his innocence in every sense of the term. With regard to the question of molesting the workmen, surely the jury, as business men, must see that when the manager laid a trap for the prisoner it was his duty to substantiate what he intended to carry through by some false statement. The prisoner had never asked the manager for money before though, if he had wanted to do so, he could have made things unpleasant.

It was one man's word against another's, and from the answers given by the manager in cross-examination he was sent the jury would believe the prisoner and discharge him.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner knew he had the manager in his power and that was why he made use of the words: "A word and the country flourishes; another, and it is ruined."

The evidence adduced by the Crown had been corroborated in every detail.

After a lengthy summing up by His Lordship, the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty," and prisoner was discharged.

At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Potter asked for an order from the Court that the \$400 be returned to his client.

His Lordship directed that the money should go to the complainant, adding that, if the accused wanted it, he would have to sue him for it.

CHINA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DR. C. T. WANG INTERVIEWED.

Dr. C. T. Wang, expressing his views on the League of Nations to a Press correspondent in Paris, said:—

"The world has been torn to pieces by the ambitions of Imperialists, who employed the military forces at their command in the attempt to make themselves the masters of all mankind. To realize their ambitions, they have not hesitated to resort to any means, fair or foul. That is what made the whole world tremble during the last four years. Thanks to the intrepid determination of all the Allies, and Associated Powers, this satanic ambition has been thwarted by the epoch-making victory won by the free peoples of the world. To ensure the fruits of this victory, it is absolutely necessary that a League of Nations, so eloquently advocated by President Wilson, should be brought about. It is the one sure way of preserving the world from another terrible disaster. China, from time immemorial, has adopted the view that the world should live in peace and that nations should have brotherly feelings for one another."

"What sort of League of Nations would the Chinese favour, Dr. Wang?" Remembering that there are 28 varieties now under review, each out of gear with some cog of the others, I thought this question in order. Dr. Wang's answer, I think, gives the essence of the Chinese viewpoint.

"In such a League of Nations," he said, "the most fundamental thing is that justice shall be the cornerstone in that every nation, whether big or small, strong or weak, shall be able to contribute its share to the advancement of the happiness of mankind. Provision must be made that no advantage shall be taken by nations that are powerful over nations that are weak. Should this League assume an aspect (which I don't believe this conference would ever accept) of the strong nations so predominating over the weak nations as to have the effect of permanently shutting these weak nations out from equal and just treatment (as President Poincaré said of the birth of the German Empire) it would be thus vitiated from its origin, and by the fault of its founders. To borrow, again, from the words of the great President of the French Republic, 'born in injustice,' it would be certain to 'end in opprobrium.'"

"Have you," I asked, "considered the proposition of conferring upon certain nations, merely because of their military strength, mandatory powers?"

"Yes, I have," was the reply, given without the least hesitation. "I think I understand fully the importance of working out a plan that will be found practicable. In its application to certain countries, it may be necessary that some nations be called upon to assist them in the working out of self-government; but in every such case the nation, or nations, that should be invested with these responsibilities, should be such as have proved, by facts, that, in the first place, they are capable of rendering such help as is in the second place, that they have absolutely proved to be disinterested and unselfish."

"Don't you think, Dr. Wang, that thought should be given to the probable, immediate, future development of so-called weaker nations, as well as to their present condition, *vis-à-vis* the great Powers?"

"Yes, exactly," replied the Chinese statesman; "the potential strength of a nation should, of course, be taken into very careful consideration. As we are building for the future, that is even more important than merely present strength. The world is full of changes, just now, and none of those can, with safety, for the future, be overlooked."

"Take, for instance, my own country—China—which, so far as military strength is concerned, is decidedly very weak. But when we come to consider the latent powers of China, the absolute evidences of strength will stagger the imagination of even the most far-sighted. Here is a nation of four hundred millions of a virile type of humanity and a country of over four million square miles, with immense deposits of minerals and other natural resources. Just think of the progress that China hopes to make in the course of the coming two decades. Shall this great man-power, and these immense natural resources be used for the betterment of the world, or shall they be abused for the affliction of the world?"

"I came away with this question ringing in my ears. It was repeated in each one of the hall of Saint-Sulpice, tolling the bells. I wonder if the Conference of Paris and the impatient world will care to listen to China? and if they do not, will any more the pretences or, what the late Mr. Roosevelt dubbed 'a league of empty rhetoric,' save the work of the Paris peace-makers from that ultimate damnation warned against in the pithy phrase of the French President!

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DE PT.

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[THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.]

PRELIMINARY PEACE TREATY.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—
A very important meeting took place yesterday afternoon between President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George.

It is understood that M. Clemenceau favours the inclusion of the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Preliminary Peace Treaty.

The meeting discussed the financial and territorial aspects of the Treaty.

There is no difference of opinion among the Allies on what must be done for the readjustment of the world's finances between the Allies and Germany, and among the Allies themselves.

THE LATE GERMAN COLONIES.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—
It is understood that the Council of Ten has agreed that the Colonies should be assigned to mandatories, it being evident that mandatories presuppose the League of Nations. Therefore, the German Colonies could not be dealt with properly until the League becomes a part of the Peace Treaty.

ALLIED ADOPTION OF TERMS.

PARIS, March 18th.

The Supreme War Council has adopted the military, naval and aerial terms to be imposed in the Preliminary Peace Treaty which will take the place of the Armistice.

The naval terms are said to be of a very severe character. The surrender of more German warships than already demanded is asked; the construction of submarines is absolutely prohibited.

Germany will have to surrender nearly all her war material, the Army being limited to 100,000 men recruited voluntarily for 12 years' service.

It is expected that the opinion that it would be dangerous to leave the Kiel Canal in the hands of Germany who might fortify it, and exclude foreign ships. This view is shared by the Council and, probably, the Kiel Canal will be placed on a footing similar to that of the Suez Canal.

France has not yet been won over to the idea of a joint document including the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Peace terms, but it is likely that the combination will be achieved.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS BEING PUT FORWARD.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—
Representatives of the principal women's organisations were given a hearing by the Inter-Allied Labour Commission, of which Mr. Samuel Gompers is President. The feminine delegates asked for absolute unification of laws of labour for both sexes, an eight-hour day, a 44-hour week, the suppression of night work, and that, in each country, a Committee for Women should be formed.

AMERICA.

NEW FEDERAL STEEL PRICES.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.

The Republican Steel Industry and Industrial Board and the Department of Commerce have agreed upon new Federal steel prices, providing for a reduction in the present quotations, including basic pig-iron, which are reduced to \$25.75 per gross ton; 4-inch billets, \$33.02; 1 1/2 inch plates, \$30.50; and structural steel, \$24.50.—American Wireles.

RED CROSS GIFT TO SIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.

The American Red Cross has made arrangements to send 200,000 yards of Lath-robing and 30,000 blankets to Siberia, where there is an actual shortage of warm clothing and cloth.—American Wireles.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

STILL ANOTHER COMMISSION.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—
It is proposed to form a new International Rhine Commission, with France as President.

THE MID-EUROPEAN STATES.

PARIS, March 18th.

A Havas message says:—
M. Clemenceau received the delegations of the Estonian, Lithuanian and Ukrainian Governments, and informed them that they would be admitted to present their statements, when the Russian question was being discussed in about three weeks' time.

THE COLOUR BAR.

JAPANESE SUGGESTION NOT FAVOURED.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—
Responding to the Japanese suggestion that the League of Nations should prescribe that the members should accord equality of treatment to all inhabitants, irrespective of race and colour, Lord Robert Cecil said that the view of the British delegation was that this would mean interference with the internal affairs of the members of the League, and was, therefore, outside the scope of the League.

CANTON BRITISH WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A further sum of £410, subscribed by British residents in Canton, has been remitted to London during February and March, as undernoted:—

Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Hostel, St. Dunstan's, £ 75
Harry Lawder Fund for Scottish Sailors and Soldiers, 25
King's Fund for the Disabled, 315

Attached is a list of the subscribers for the first two months of the year:—

Balance from last year, \$ 119.15
W. A. Alexander, 20.00
S. M. Bander, 2.00
F. G. Becker, 40.00
F. N. Bell, 30.00
G. Borrass, 20.00
G. H. Bowker, 75.00
O. W. Darch, 10.00
Rev. A. H. Bray, 10.00
D. F. Dent, 100.00
H. T. Ford, 100.00
D. Forbes, 80.00
Rev. C. A. Gaff, 10.00
H. P. Harris, 20.00
F. C. Herb, 60.00
A. V. Hogg, 60.00
Dr. A. W. Hooker, 20.00
A. Hotson, 20.00
J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., 150.00
Miss A. M. Jones, 10.00
N. B. Karsjia, 20.00
S. F. Kwarana, 20.00
G. C. Kitching, 30.00
Rev. G. H. McNeur, 5.00
A. Martin, 10.00
H. E. Muriel, 20.00
C. A. Peel, 60.00
J. V. dos Remedios, 10.00
Dr. W. G. Reynolds, 18.25
H. H. Sandeman, 40.00
C. H. Shields, 120.00
H. C. Shrosole, 40.00
E. E. Smith, 60.00
H. Staples Smith, 100.00
J. T. Smith, 20.00
W. Gordon States, 20.00
Rev. S. G. Tope, 20.00
E. C. T., 40.00
C. E. Watson, 20.00
R. J. White, 20.00
Alan Wilson, 40.00
A. G. Wilson, 20.00
E. M. Wood, 40.00
Deacon & Co., Ltd., £100

£100 and \$1,799.35

THE CRY FOR HOUSES.

THE POSITION AT HOME.

A bitter cry is going up from the small household threatened with eviction as soon as his short lease or rental period is up. The landlords are raising rents, and there is nowhere to go. Not only is London hopelessly overcrowded, but a similar plaint comes from many provincial centres. The hardest cases are those which come just above the protection of the Rents Restriction Acts of 1915 and 1918. These Acts protected what may be called roughly working-class tenants. But the man paying more than 25s is feeling a chilly wind. What is to be done? Demand is in excess of supply, and therefore the prices of houses are going up. Further, the landlord himself is being hit by Income-tax, higher rates, and increased wages for services. He is therefore trying, not unreasonably, to get his bit back. We are running through the inevitable vicious circle. In the ambit will always be found lurking the occasional profiteer of all classes; and here and there the innocent victim. But the tendency itself is inevitable, and does not depend on individuals. Is the State, then, to step in and limit rents higher than the social value? Such a step can only be defended if we are prepared to go back to the complete medieval system of fixing all wages and prices. The better way out is to reduce rents by increasing the number of houses.—Daily Express.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE TETOTAL PARTY AND PROHIBITION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 3rd.

The tetotal party in England are making great play of the fact that the United States has voted for Prohibition, and that a year hence the whole country will be "dry." But the man in the street here is not vastly impressed. On the contrary, he is asking—"with damn'd iteration," as Falstaff said—why drink restrictions, imposed as a war-time necessity, have not been removed before now. He considers that the Liquor Control Board under Lord D'Abernon ought to be abolished. His Lordship, however, thinks otherwise. He is under the impression that England can be made "dry," like the States, by Act of Parliament; and he and many others are deaf to the warnings of Trade Union leaders that working-class wages are due, in large measure, to the high price, poor quality, and deliberately limited supply of beer.

AN APPEAL TO FIGURES.

The Control Board have been claiming credit for reducing drunkenness, the claim being based on the returns of Police Courts which show a tremendous drop in the number of convictions. Thus in 1913 and 1914 there were 178,211 convictions in England. For 1917 the total had fallen to 43,935, a reduction of just 75 per cent. Now, what have you to say to that? Is Lord D'Abernon's demand. The reply of the anti-Prohibitionist is that in those parts of the country where the Liquor Control Board have no restrictions in force (they were imposed on munition areas) the convictions for drunkenness were practically the same—namely, a 75 per cent. reduction. The Control Board's claim is, therefore, not established. The truth of the matter seems to be that there is more sobriety because some millions of men have been abroad on military service.

Whenever the well-meaning efforts of teetotalers are marshalled in order to impose upon all the tyranny of the pump it is not long before the dictum of the famous Bishop Wilberforce—"If I have to choose between England free and England sober, then give me England free," is trotted out.

See the actual outcome of the annexation which was made in 1910 without the free consent of the people concerned. A bitter and irreconcilable animosity is growing deeper and deeper between these two peoples, though it has been glossed over with a tranquil appearance caused only by heavy pressure, and by a series of so-called statistics most of which have nothing to do with our welfare. It is clear that the two nations, must, and ought to, enter into a new relation of good friendship in order to enjoy permanent happiness and to avoid further perils on both sides. Moreover, in the matter of maintaining the peace of the Far East, the independence of Korea is not without deep significance. It is a source of incessant alarm, but because my further occupation by Japan of Korea is likely to provoke more suspicion and fear against Japan in the minds of four hundred million people of China; whereas true friendly relations between the two peoples is the only basis upon which any eternal peace of the East can possibly be established. Could any international peace be expected without the perfect harmony of the Eastern Nations? Hence we are assured that the independence of Korea is worthy of universal consideration and approval.

A new epoch is opening before us. The age of Might is gone, and the age of Right has come. The history of mankind will henceforth shine with the glorious light of the new civilization, led by the spirit of Humanity which has been fostered through all the past ages. We have no hesitation and no fear in marching on towards our goal, as we are at the new turn of the world and a fresh start of the universe. We shall live. We shall be free. We shall enjoy the Heaven-given happiness. We shall do good as a member of the family of nations, in rendering any service called for to promote the peace and civilization of the world.

We have arisen now! Justice is with us! Righteousness is leading us! All citizens, male and female, young and old, have risen up from the gloomy dungeon to push their way into bright Freedom! Our forefathers inspire us! Go on, and the world supports us! Go on, fellow-citizens! The representatives of the Korean National Independence Union.

himself, on "Fifty Years of Bohemia." He describes life in literary and artistic circles in London in the brave days of youth when he was young, and he has a good deal of good stories. One relates to Ingram, founder of the *Illustrated London News*, and pioneer of illustrated Journalism.

Ingram, it seems, was "a remarkable man of a strong and impetuous nature," sent an artist to China to supply sketches to the *Illustrated London News*. The agreement was to the effect that this artist was to receive a certain sum per week so long as he made sketches in China for the paper. In those days there was no telegraph, and it was some time before the young artist could be informed that Ingram had had enough of his sketches, and that he was to return home. Eventually a reply was received from him saying that he had married, settled down in China, and would continue to send sketches. In the agreement there was no limit of time. "I think," says Furness, "the story is true, for I met the artist in the artist's far Cathay, an old man with a long white beard, a large family, and an agreement with the *Illustrated London News*."

MEMORIES OF BOHEMIA.
Mr. Harry Furness, the well-known cartoonist, is contributing a series of articles to the *Evening News*, illustrated (Continued on foot of next column.)

KOREAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Appended is the full text of the Declaration of Independence by the Korean leaders. It was handed to our correspondent in Peking on March 12th.

We, the Korean Nation, hereby declare the independence of Korea before all nations, assuming that this will be generously recognised by them.

We declare this with the united voice of twenty million people in the name of Justice and Humanity. We are no mean people, having a long history as a distinctive, integral, and self-governing nation through the course of forty-three centuries. It is the most solemn duty for us to secure the right of free and perpetual development of our own national character and ability, adapting ourselves to the principles of the reconstruction of the world.

It is nearly ten years since we were, for the first time in our history, put under the yoke of another nation, and made a victim of the cursed militaristic imperialism of the old world. Since then, how much our spiritual development has been hampered, our national dignity injured! And how many opportunities have been lost to make a contribution to the civilization of the world?

Oh, fellow-citizens! The most urgent and the greatest duty for us is to secure our national independence, in order to wipe out the past resentment, to get rid of the present sufferings, to remove the future threatnings, to stir up the national spirit and vitality so long suppressed under the unjust régime of Japan, and to leave our children eternal freedom and perfect happiness instead of the bitter and abject inheritance of today. We shall fight to the last drop of our blood in the great cause of liberty.

We do not blame Japan for breaking treaties in which, so often and so solemnly, she promised to guarantee the independence of Korea. Nor do we complain of her for calling our land a colony and treating us as slaves. We do not mean to avenge ourselves upon Japan. All we desire to do is to right wrongs done to us not by the Japanese nation, but by a few of her statesmen, who were led by the "old" aggressive policy.

See the actual outcome of the annexation which was made in 1910 without the free consent of the people concerned. A bitter and irreconcilable animosity is growing deeper and deeper between these two peoples, though it has been glossed over with a tranquil appearance caused only by heavy pressure, and by a series of so-called statistics most of which have nothing to do with our welfare. It is clear that the two nations, must, and ought to, enter into a new relation of good friendship in order to enjoy permanent happiness and to avoid further perils on both sides. Moreover, in the matter of maintaining the peace of the Far East, the independence of Korea is not without deep significance. It is a source of incessant alarm, but because my further occupation by Japan of Korea is likely to provoke more suspicion and fear against Japan in the minds of four hundred million people of China; whereas true friendly relations between the two peoples is the only basis upon which any eternal peace of the East can possibly be established. Could any international peace be expected without the perfect harmony of the Eastern Nations? Hence we are assured that the independence of Korea is worthy of universal consideration and approval.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

A PEACE MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Hongkong is crowded with schools for Chinese (for girls principally) which are housed in buildings which have been designed for dwellings only. These schools are the outcome of dire necessity, as there is an insufficiency of Government and Missionary institutions to meet the ever increasing number of scholars. These private schools are almost, if not wholly, maintained out of the school fees. They are subject to inspection by an officer of the Education Department, whose only duty is to ascertain that there is no infringement of the regulations recently enacted to prevent certain irregularities and insanitary conditions. Such schools (so far as I am aware) are not aided in any form by the Government, their efficiency and standards are not subject to examination as are "Grant in aid" schools, and, provided they comply with the recent Ordinances, they are entirely free from supervision and control in respect to their educational value.

In all probability, the Chinese will contribute the major portion of any subscriptions which may be raised for a Peace Memorial, and should this prove to be so, I venture to suggest that the most appropriate permanent memorial will be three schools for Chinese girls to be erected in the Central, Eastern and Western Districts respectively.

If the Peace Memorial should take this form, I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, the Chinese community would contribute freely and generously for this purpose, and, doubtless, would further be prepared to guarantee annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of such schools, or even provide endowments for them.

Naturally, the Government would be expected to assist in the provision of sites and "Grants in aid," and, judging from the number of private schools now being conducted successfully without financial aid other than the school fees, these latter would go far to making the schools self-supporting.

The provision of these schools would also help to alleviate the scarcity of dwelling-houses in that it would release those now used as schools to fulfil the legitimate purpose for which they were originally built.

Thus it would be possible to kill two birds with one stone.

The following sites appear to be available for the purpose:—

(1)—Central:—The vacant plot in front of the Central market.

(2)—East Point:—A plot to be reserved after the removal of Morrison Hill for filling in the Praya Reclamation.

(3)—West Point:—The vacant plot in front of the Sailors' Home.

Alternatively:—

(1)—Central:—Old "Kingsclere" on Caine Road, recently occupied by the St. Stephen's Girls' School. This could be purchased, the present structure pulled down, and an up-to-date edifice erected on the site.

(2)—West Point:—Utilise the Berlin Founding House property on Breezy Point, or "Craigellachie" (Rhenish Mission property in Bonham Road).—Yours faithfully,

AN OLD RESIDENT.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1919.

THE URGENCY OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The appointment of the War Memorial Committee, and the general invitation to all and sundry to give their views regarding the form the memorial should take, have had the effect of consigning to oblivion the acuteness of the Housing Problem, which is daily increasing in intensity by the wholesale purchasing by Chinese and Japanese of European houses in the European Reservation area.

Since the War Memorial Committee was appointed the Housing Problem has increased in intensity, and, with all deference to the Government, I submit it is far more important for the present to see that the remaining European and Portuguese residents, who have not been ousted from their homes by Chinese and Japanese, are left with roofs over their heads, than to concentrate attention upon the question of the War Memorial.

A very strong rumour, which I have every reason to believe true, is current that a certain wealthy Japanese firm is negotiating for the purchase of Belilios Terrace, situated on Robinson Road, and consisting of no less than 27 houses, in which about fifty families, mostly Portuguese, live. Now one of these houses is occupied by Chinese or Japanese, and the result, if the negotiations bear fruit, will be to render quite 50 families, literally, homeless.

Assuming that new houses will eventually be erected to house the unfortunate European families who have been, and are continually being, most cruelly turned out of their homes by Chinese and Japanese who will not find their own sites and build their own houses, may I ask what will be the lot of these poor families in the meantime? Will they, perforce, have to live in tents? Must the Chinese and Japanese who are able to flaunt their wealth take precedence over poor homeless families in this way?

O. B. D.
Hongkong, March 25th, 1919.

I know, Mr. Editor, that you have always pegged away at the seriousness of the Housing question and constantly urged strong action to be taken, but will nothing be done to stem this terrible onslaught, so to speak, before it is too late?

The recent legislation regarding residence at the Peak goes to show that something can be done on the lower levels.

I appeal to the Government, to property owners—particularly the owners of Belilios Terrace—and to every one of influence not to render homeless the large number of helpless families who are now occupying Belilios Terrace and to do all in their power to prevent this large property falling into the hands of the Japanese, who will demolish the 27 houses and erect new buildings for their Mess.

Will this appeal fall on deaf ears at a time when strong action should be taken? Will the Government not stir itself to act at once? Yours, etc.,

DISTRACTED.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, Don't you think that letter about "Pinkie and the Fairies," signed X.Y.Z., must have been written by a very depraved old fairy from quite another part of the world, with a distinctly unwholesome "atmosphere" about his mind? Probably a fairy who in his youthful days thought and said such horrid things that he was barred an entrance to our Fairyland, and now, having been allowed the privilege once again, cannot rise above himself or his sordid mind.

You know there are wicked and treacherous fairies at large, and occasionally they do manage to get near us, but they cannot appreciate us; their only desire being to harm—and notice the cunning, subtle way he goes about it—first, by unnecessarily exaggerated praise; and then in a moment revealing his inmost soul. But forgive them, their vision is soiled. If only they could recapture their childhood's wizard rapture!

His remarks about "that moon" are really very funny, probably he saw the same things in it that he saw in Armistice night, and his wife very wisely distracted his attention by inviting him to read the programme. Yours, faithfully,

A FAIRY.
Hongkong, March 25th, 1919.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am sure that we all join with "X.Y.Z." in thanking you for the pretty tribute you paid to the producer of "Pinkie and the Fairies" in your issue of the 24th.

The sentiments expressed in the first paragraph of his letter we all heartily endorse. It is refreshing to see that he is highly pleased with the scenery as a whole, and, as he says, "It is rarely that one sees such good perspective on the Stage," and, speaking of the scenery, "which is supposed to be the best," he admits that "one expects to see the window swinging about in the breeze." This window is doomed to go down into the pages of history as never did window before.

I am given to understand that the perspective of this same window has risen time and again in judgment against the producer; the "point of view" came to little anxiety and thought, but he laboured so consistently with that window that he even deceived himself, for one night as he was viewing it from the North and the South, and the East, and the West, and the N.E.—in fact from as many aspects as the renowned St. Peter's had windows of Salisbury Cathedral—he thought he saw the head and the bonnet (or is it toque) of a dear, little lady actually poked through this very perspective, whereupon he sat down, closed his eyes, and breathed a sigh.

I can assure X.Y.Z. that the perspective of that window not only deceives the eye of that deceiving touché also. So realistic is it that the window not only appears to the eye to be open but to the touch also. I think that, by arrangement and payment of the usual fee, X.Y.Z. might have his sense of touch deceived as well as his sense of sight.

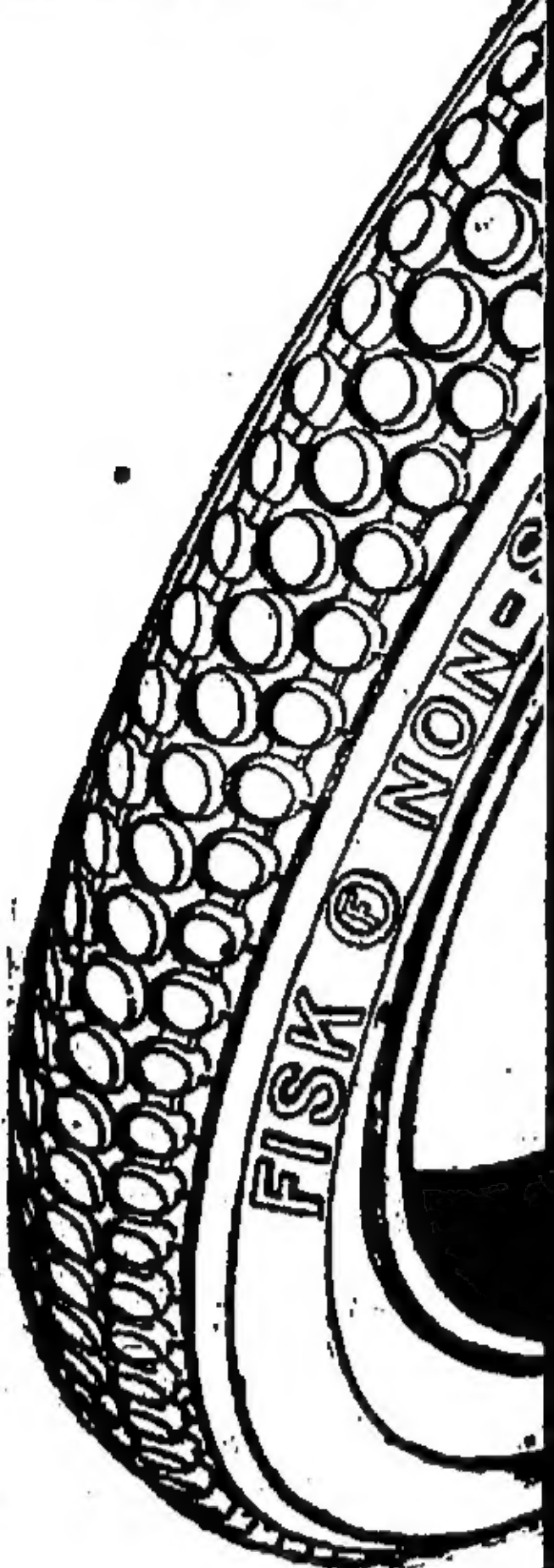
And then he goes on to speak of the moon. I can assure X.Y.Z. that moons have been known to do stranger things than rise and set in the East. We have excellent authority for "em even having stood still on occasion," and X.Y.Z. half admits that anything can happen in Fairyland (even real heads poked through perspective windows), and, as it is a well-known fact, moons are irresponsible bodies, "there you are," as Tommy would say.

In the Club, hard by, there are several sets of most excellent glasses through the bottom of which the moon has been observed to pass through several remarkable phases in the course of a very short period against which the setting in the East, as well as the rising there, would be sheer fool's play.

As to X.Y.Z.'s concluding remarks as to the lack of "atmosphere," I would remind him that, as cautioned by one of the interesting Fairies that "It's all point of view, you know," as are moons and windows. Fortunately, he admits that his vision was limited. Perhaps here lies the solution to the whole matter. But I'm glad X.Y.Z. enjoyed the show. Enclosing my card.—Yours, etc.,

O. B. D.
Hongkong, March 25th, 1919.

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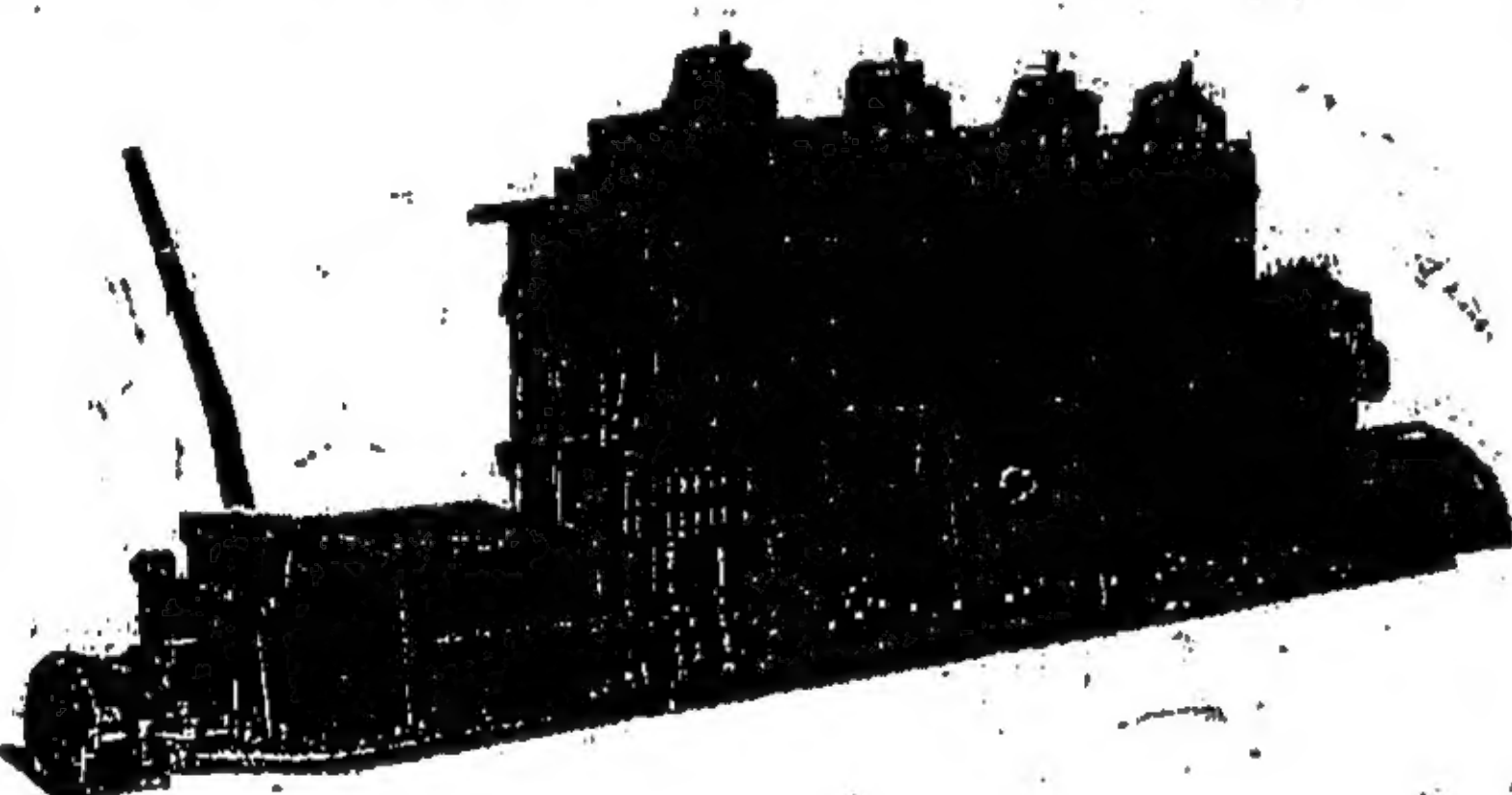


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IRISH CENTRE PARTY.

HOME RULE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

At a meeting held in Dublin on January 24th, it was decided to form a new association to be called the Irish Centre Party. Its objects are to achieve by open and constitutional methods the following programme:

- 1.—Self-government for Ireland within the Empire under a central Parliament for the whole of Ireland dealing with national affairs.
- 2.—Provincial self-government under provincial assemblies dealing with provincial affairs.
- 3.—A national policy of reconstruction to develop all the national resources of Ireland by improvement of transport in all its branches, of harbours, local and national drainage, etc.
- 4.—A national system of primary and secondary education adequately financed from the Irish Exchequer and controlled on lines which allow free development alike for the Catholic and Protestant ideals of teaching.
- 5.—Clean and healthy and effective administration throughout the country, and admission to all branches of the public service by competitive examination regulated by a Civil Service Commission, as recommended by the Irish Convention.
- 6.—The completion of land purchases on the plan recommended by the Irish Convention.
- 7.—Drastic reform of the control of public health, of the poor-law system, and of the conditions of labour, including the immediate provision of suitable and sufficient housing for the working classes.

The names of the following were given as a Provisional General Committee, under the chairmanship of Captain Stephen Gwynn:—

Mrs. C. P. M. Anderson.
Miss E. F. Blandford.
Sir Algernon Coote, D.L.
Dr. W. M. Crofton.
Professor A. W. Conway, F.R.S.
Dr. Kennedy Cahill.
Dr. Andrew Charles, F.R.C.S.
D. H. Charles, LL.B.
J. Dinanure, J.P.
A. C. Ellis, LL.D.
General Sir H. P. Gough, K.C.B.
Mrs. Noel Guinness.
Professor Mary Hayden.
T. C. Macardie, J.P.
P. J. McAndrew.
Dr. E. Maxwell.
Professor Oldham.
Col. E. O'Brien, D.S.O.
W. C. O'Neill, M.L.C.E.
T. O'Dowd.
Professor Pye.
Dr. R. J. Rowlett.
James Sealy, K.C.
Serjeant Sullivan, K.C.
Professor Seymour.
Thomas Sinclair, J.P.
Andrew Smith, J.P.
Miss A. Sanderson, LL.B.
Professor W. A. Scott.
Lady Thomson.
W. J. Wylie, K.C.
W. Wallace, J.P.

A letter was read from General Sir H. P. Gough in which he said: "Like other Irishmen, I have felt that something must be done, and that the policy of drift is only leading the country to moral, if not material, ruin. I think most Irishmen are in agreement also as to the general objects we want to obtain for the betterment of our country, though I and I think many others have been groping in the dark, and have not arrived at very clear ideas as to what means are best to arrive at the end we desire. The main object, to my mind, that we require to arrive at among Irishmen and in Ireland is a feeling of brotherhood, comradeship, and respect for each other, as from these spring the self-respect of all individuals and a proper and legitimate national pride. From these spring again love of truth and justice, and of liberty. Many of us Irishmen have learnt what comradeship can exist, and what real brotherhood means, in this war in common with others of the British race from all over the world. I agree with you when you say that the difficulty in front of Irish self-government lies in Ireland and not at Westminster."

The Centre Party movement appears to be the first fruit of a suggestion made by Captain Stephen Gwynn in his address to the electors of Dublin University on the declaration of the poll.

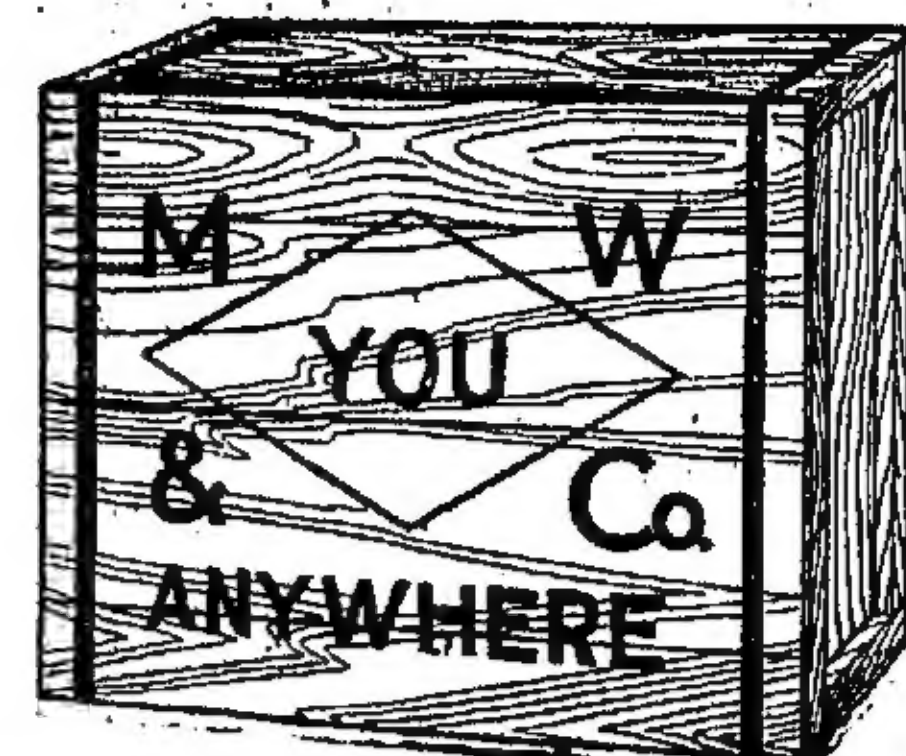
BRITISH TROOPS IN VIENNA.

ARMY'S GIFT TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Perhaps for the first time in history British troops, on January 14th, marched through the streets of Vienna. They came not as an Army of occupation, but as the convoy of a special train bringing provisions from the British Army in Italy to Vienna. The detachment was composed of eight officers and 100 men of the 2nd Warwickshire Regiment under Major Dibbon, and was headed by the band of the regiment.

The streets were lined with spectators, who gave the British a cordial, though undemonstrative, welcome. At the Rathaus, Major Bethell, Commander of the Prisoners of War Mission, in presenting the officers to the Burgomaster, said he was instructed to state that these supplies were sent as a special act of grace by the Earl of Cavan in recognition of the fact that the Austrian Army and people have, on the whole, treated British prisoners with consideration in contrast with their inhuman treatment by the Germans. The supplies were sent by the British Army to relieve the needs of the women and children. The whole trainload was sent as a free gift. Two or three similar trainloads would follow. After these corn and other provisions would be sent to Austria to be paid for in the ordinary way.

The Burgomaster expressed the hearty thanks of the city of Vienna for the generous gift of the British Army.



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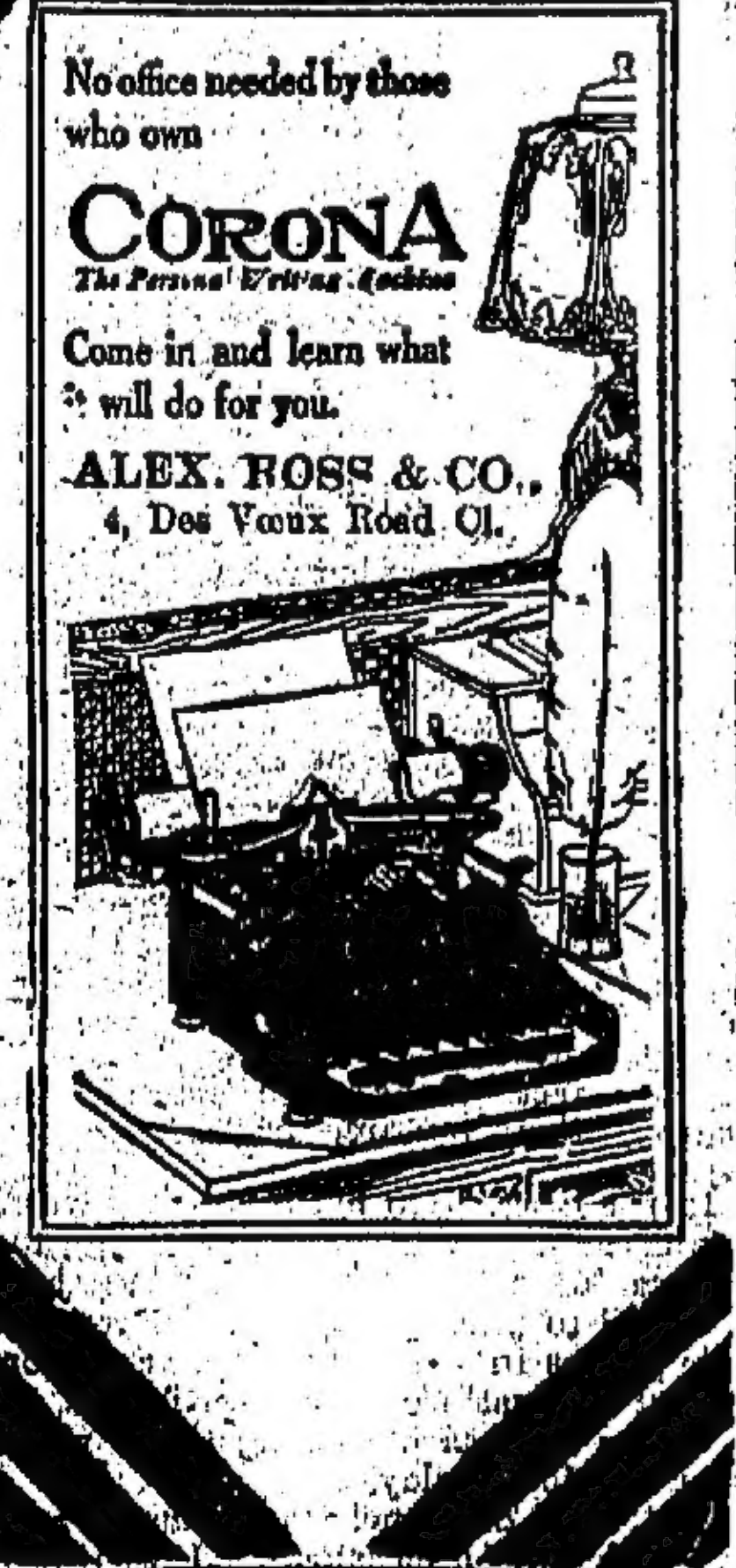
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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

as to Rates & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

42

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Mar.	3 P.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"TAMING"	On 31st Mar.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On 31st Mar.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 1st Apr.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Apr.	Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Heat in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 26

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Heat in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	THURSDAY,	27th Mar.	at 4 P.M.
* The s.s. "Haikong" not calling at Swatow.					
"HAITAN"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	28th Mar.	at 1 P.M.
† The s.s. "Haitan" for Swatow only.					

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

HAIRYWARD

WHITWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NELLORE	30th April	26th May	3rd June

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only
DUNERA	31st March	

Tickets interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australia tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 19,300 Tons	Mon. 31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 Tons	Tues. 1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	SKAMO MARU ... 15,980 Tons	Sat. 5th Apr. at 11 A.M.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	IYO MARU ... 12,700 Tons	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE and SYDNEY	TANGO MARU ... 12,700 Tons	Wed. 28th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 Tons	Wed. 28th Apr. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TOYO MARU ...	Middle of April.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	YETOROFU MARU	Thurs. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.

† Outfitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA. Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:
† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.

† Outfitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

E. YANUDA, Manager.

Telephone 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	5th April
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YAMAHA
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YAMAHA
SIERRA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YAMAHA
THYNY MARU	23,000	5th May
SHINYO MARU	23,000	21st May

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHILE, BAILEA, CALLEA, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 Tons	On or about 1st April
	"VERA" ... 10,000 Tons	do. 30th April
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 Tons	do. 30th May

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000 Tons	On or about 5th April
--	-------------------------------	-----------------------

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET.

Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" ... Friday, 26th March.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... End of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th March, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 30th March, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI.

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(12,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA"

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

April 3rd, 1919.

"CHINA"

April 24th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BRETHERTON, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Building, 100, House Street, Tel. 1245.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
STRAITS	Changning ...	28th Mar.
STRAITS	Changtu ...	30th Mar.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Philippine Islands	Cornelia ...	Wednesday, 28th, 2.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island ...	Tonga Maru ...	Registration ... 8.45 A.M. Letters ... 9.30 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Shun Chong ...	Wednesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Boliow and Haiphong ...	Fong Ma ...	Thursday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao ...	Sosho Maru ...	Thursday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island ...	Taiyuan ...	Registration ... 12.45 P.M. Letters ... 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang ...	Thursday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Amoy and Swatow	Hai Hong ...	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
*Japan via Kobe	Kawakura ...	Thursday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Katsura Maru ...	Friday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haitan ...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenyang ...	Friday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via CANADA ...	Empress of Asia ...	Saturday, 29th, Registration ... 8.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung ...	Amakusa Maru ...	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Tanaka ...	Monday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Kobe ...	Atsuta Maru ...	Monday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kwanpo ...	Monday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Nikko Maru ...	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Zeal ...	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunning ...	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Chung Chow	8.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 1.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shantou, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Hing Shan and San Tin ...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	2.00 P.M.	
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samsui	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-DAY.

11.30 a.m.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—A.D.C. Performances of "Pinks and the Fairies" at the Theatre Royal.
9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

TO-MORROW.

11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, March 29th—

Noon—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Balances may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager, Hongkong, November 2nd 1914.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED, (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 27,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 6,180,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIFEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kapi, Kankou, Keelung, Pusan, Shinboku, Makung, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyan, Aiko.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS & BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager, Hongkong Branch, 2, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, March 13th, 1913.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	March 26th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/11
Bank Bills, on demand	3/14
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/24
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/24
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/24
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/24
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	44 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	75
Credit, at 60 days' sight	76 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Bank Bills, on demand	147 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand	162 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	125
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	183
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	49 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 2.25 a.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz	\$44.60
SILVER, per oz	47 1/2

THE

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

1919 EDITION (57th Year of Publication)

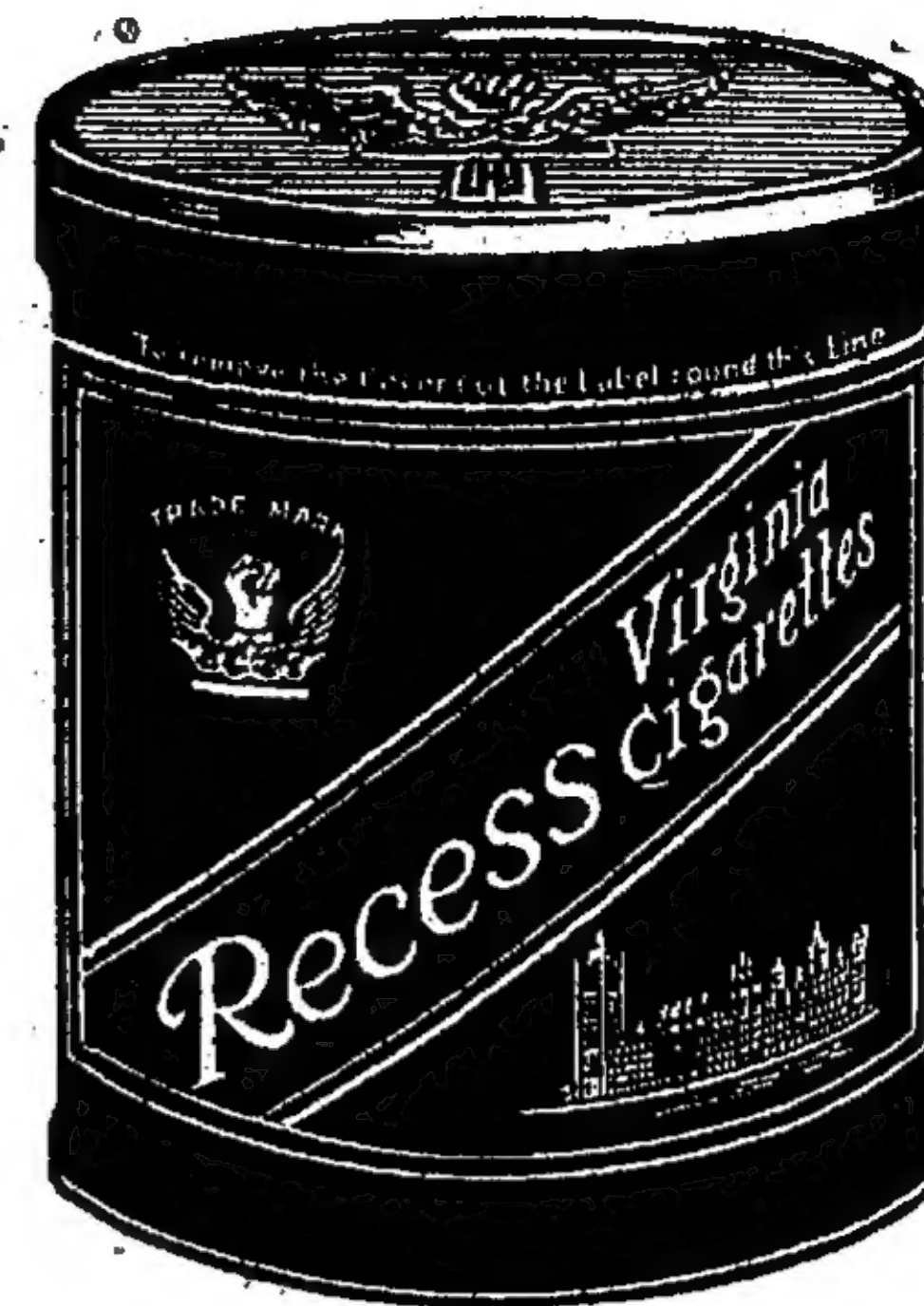
NOW READY.

PRICE:

Large Volume \$11.00
Abridged 7.00

Orders should be sent to the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LD.

RECESS NO. 44. VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



A Large Size Cigarette.

Packed in Air-Tight Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured by



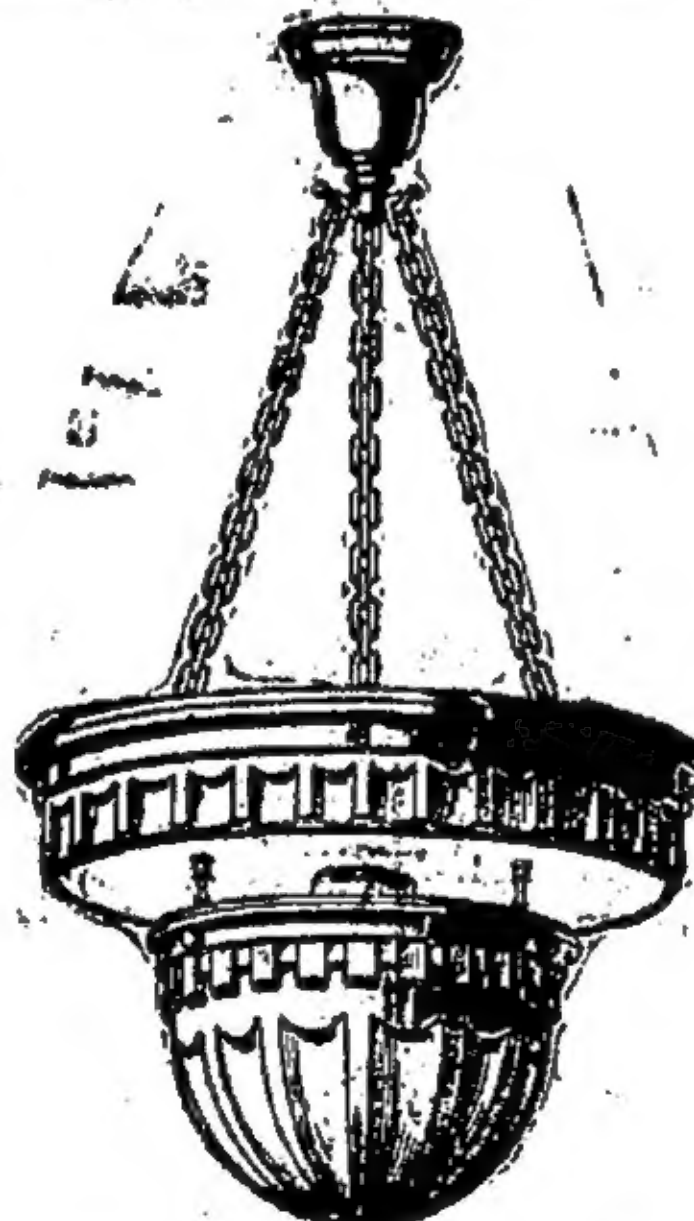
This advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.



The cool season will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "MAJESTIC" RADIATOR.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves " 50,000,000

CHAIEMAN of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Yunnan, Szechuan, Kweichow, etc.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Belmont & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 2, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, September 26th, 1918.

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$12,579,800

Reserve Funds \$3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

(PEKING): Haide, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chohai, Fuhai, Niulansan.

Huashua, (CHINA): Tientsin, Pootung, Lufu, Tientsin, Sengiang, Shungho, Tangshan, Tamsing, Chohai, Weisai.

(MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Teitaihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinming, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sheng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailin, Ninguta, Kungchun, Liangyang, Fuyi, Yenchi, Kaping-sien (HUPH): Hankow, Shai, Ichang, (HUPH): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushu, Hanchow, Tungchow, (SOUTH): Tientsin, (SHANTUNG): Tientsin, Tsingtao, Cheloo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien, (SHANGHAI): Tientsin, Yusheng, Sinkianhsien, Tientsin, (HONAN): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuehsien, (Kwantung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Fuchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santiao, (CHILIAH): Hanchow, Shaoching, Huchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsu): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chinkiang, Chian, (ANNU): Wuhi, Ankang, Fungow, Luchow, Tientsin, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): (Kweichow): Kweichow, (SHANGHAI): Shifu, Hanchow, (SUYUAN): Kweichow, Protowhen (TIBET): Kalgan, Fengchen, (URUG): Urga, Bakiao.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYER PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 24th, 1919.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1803. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund \$2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1917.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kato Bharu, Rangoon, Colombo, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 28th, 1918.

Printed and Published by HUIYI ADONSON CHAIWANG, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, 74, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.4.